The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1824

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12. 1741.

...wing is the Declaration of War by the King of Sweden, against the Czar of Muſcovy.

E FREDERICK, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths, and the Vandals, &c. Landgrave of Heſſe, &c. make known by theſe Preſents to all our loyal Subjects, That conſidering the frequent Prejudices which have been done to Us from time to time, as well as to Kingdom and Subjects, on the Part of Ruſſia, as more at large by the Manifeſtoes that have made publick on this Head; as alſo conſidering publick Violations of the Treaties and the Alliance have hitherto ſubſiſted between the Two Powers the Security and Proſperity of our Kingdom and Good Subjects, We have been forc'd to take under the Divine Protection, and in purſuance to declare War, as We do by theſe Preſents, the Reigning Czar; ſo that from the Day of hereof, We do, on Pain of Death, forbid Subjects all Navigation, Commerce, or other Dependence, by what Name ſoever call'd, with Provinces, Ports, Towns, and Places, ſituate in Empire of Ruſſia;

Therefore we will and command our Governor Ge- in Pomerania, our Velt Marſhals, Governors, Generals, Commandants, Admirals, and all others having Command either by Sea or Land, that they, as well as thoſe who are ſubordinate to them, do take and give ſuch Directions that our preſent Will may duly be made publick with all convenient Speed, that they alſo ſee to the ready Execution and ex- Obſervation of this Declaration. To which all every one to whom it appertains ought to conform. Witneſs whereof we have ſign'd theſe Preſents with own Hand, and caus'd our Royal Seal to be thereto

Done in Council at Stockholm, the 24th of July, 1741. O. S.

of the chief Complaints againſt Ruſſia, which is in the Declaration of the Motives for this is Ruſſia's having intermeddled in the Domeſtick of the Kingdom, the Rights and Liberties of and even the Rights of Succeſſion, contrary VIIth Article of the Treaty of Nyſtad in 1721. And Declaration, Mention is alſo made of the of Major Sinclair, who was aſſaſſinated.

...burgh, Aug. 12. *N. S.* Letters from Peterſ- ...y, they have Advice from Moſcow, that Kouli great Embaſſy was arriv'd there, and that the Ambaſſadors made their Publick Entry the ſame Day ...ch City, with a Dozen Elephants laden with Pre- ...r the Young Emperor, the Great Ducheſs, and ...ce of Brunſwick; all which Preſents were Part Booty taken from the Great Mogul, among were in particular two Diamonds of extraordi- Value.

...the Camp at Kalckau, Aug. 2. The Velt Mar- ...Neuperg having been aſſur'd of the Queen's Con- ...t he might move which Way he pleas'd againſt ...emy, Yeſterday Morning at four the Army quit- ...r Camp at Bilau, paſs'd the River of that Name, ...me to this Camp: And we are aſſur'd that the ...al intends to paſs the Neiſs on the 5th, and even ...n a Camp but a League and half from Strehlen, ...the Pruſſians are; but 'tis a great Queſtion whe- ...e will attack them the rather becauſe 'tis ſaid ...e Reaſon to hope that Means for an Accommo- ...n may ſtill be try'd with Succeſs.

...s, Aug. 1. This Day at three in the Afternoon ...Count de Neuperg ſet out to join the Army at Kal- ...but about an Hour before he went he receiv'd an ...ch from Preſbourg, with Orders, as 'tis ſaid, to ...to Riſk, and this is in compliance with the Requeſt ...e Maritime Powers, who deſire ſome longer Time ...new their Efforts with the King of Pruſſia. Half ...our after his Excellency was gone, an Expreſs ar- ...which 'tis ſaid, and believ'd too, has brought ...of a Peace.

...na, Aug. 4. *N S.* Since Mr. Robinſon went for ...we hear he was furniſh'd with a Sort of Full-pow- ...from the Queen, ſo that 'tis not doubted but an Ac- ...modation will ſoon be concluded. Nay there are ...e who will have it that 'tis already done, and they are the more inclin'd to believe it, becauſe we heard Yeſterday by the Poſt from Neuſs, that our Army was on the March towards Bohemia.

Vienna, Aug. 5. 'People talk variouſly of the Pro- 'poſals lately made to the Queen by Mr. Robinſon, 'with regard to the Peace with Pruſſia; but whatever 'they be, they were preſs'd by his Excellency with ſuch 'a Vehemence, that ſome of the Miniſters could not 'help taking Notice of it; and after all it begins to be 'the prevailing Opinion, that we ſhall ſoon ſee a Peace.

'Notwithſtanding the French King's repeated Aſſu- 'rances to the Queen, that he means no Miſchief to the 'Pragmatick Sanction, and that the Motion which he 'has put his Troops into is only to preſerve the Tran- 'quillity of the Empire, yet our Court takes the ſame 'Meaſures as if they had ſome reaſonable Grounds to ſuſ- 'pect the Sincerity of thoſe Aſſurances. Therefore the 'Court is fortifying itſelf by Alliances, and we are aſſur'd 'that one will ſhortly appear which may contribute very 'much to the Repoſe of Chriſtendom; ſome think it 'will be with Pruſſia, and they pretend to know before- 'hand that he is to get Swediſh Pomerania by the Bar- 'gain.'

Petersburgh, July 25. Theſe are ſome Particulars that paſs'd at the Audience which the Turkiſh Ambaſſador had on the 11th and 12th of the Duke of Brunſwick as *Generaliſſimo* of the Empire, and of the Great Ducheſs his Spouſe, as *Regent*.

'The Duke of Brunſwick, who kept his Hat on his 'Head during the Audience, return'd an Anſwer in 'Italian to the Ambaſſador's Speech, which his Inter- 'preter had tranſlated into that Language. Next Day 'when he was introduced to an Audience of the Great 'Ducheſs, her Imperial Highneſs receiv'd him ſtanding 'upright under a Canopy, with an Arm-Chair behind 'her, and a Table on her Right Hand. He deliver'd 'Letters to her from the Grand Signior, directed to the 'Emperor, and her Imperial Highneſs. All the Fo- 'reign Miniſters, except the French Ambaſſador the 'Marquis de Chetardie, ſaw the Ceremony incognito, 'behind her Imperial Highneſs's Chair. The Ambaſ- 'ſador, tho' but a ſhort ſlender Man about ſixty Years 'of Age, made a very good Appearance on Horſeback. 'Among the Preſents which he has brought, are a very 'magnificent Tent and Sofa, and a very beautiful Ara- 'bian Horſe.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 4. We hear from Newry, that Miſs Hutchinſon, Daughter to Mr. Hutchinſon an eminent Merchant in that Town, was laſt Week married to Mr. Moore, Son to Mr. Moore of Carlingford.

Laſt Friday at Belfaſt Mr. Drennon, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter there, was married to Miſs Lenox, a young Lady of great Beauty, fine Accompliſhments and a large Fortune.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in St. Nicholas-ſtreet, Mr. Edmond Ryan, an eminent Attorney.

Mr. Kennedy is made Surveyor of the Port of Corke.

We hear from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, that the Prices of Corn and Meal are fallen more than one half.

Extract of a Letter from Strabane, July 31.

'I believe it will not be diſagreeable News which I 'tell you, that I remember at leaſt ſixty Harveſts, and 'there was never ſo plentiful a one in all that time; 'the Earth is loaded; Potatoes never ſo many, or ever 'ſo good; Wheat, ſmall Barley, Rye and Oats to be 'wonder'd at; Meadows never ſo good; Meal ſold in 'our Part at Six-pence per Peck, nine Pound; excel- 'lent Beef and Mutton for Three-halfpence a Pound; 'ſmall Barley ſold for five Shillings a Barrel, and a 'Man that has Money may buy in one Pariſh a thou- 'ſand Barrels: So that if you ſend me good News from 'abroad, I do aſſure you of Peace and Plenty at home, 'I mean the North of Ireland. Our Linen-cloth bears 'a good Price, and our Flax never ſo good, ſo that we 'hope the Countryman will ſave his own Seed this 'Seaſon.'

Laſt Saturday being the Anniverſary of his late Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, the ſame was obſerved with the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy.

Laſt Week died of a Pluriſy, at Ruſhenagh near Tullamore, Andrew Armſtrong, Eſq; Barrack-Maſter of Athlone, Banagher, Purtumney, &c. He was a Gentleman of an exceeding good Character, and is greatly lamented by all his Acquaintance.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Colcheſter, Aug. 7. On Friday laſt one John Boſwell, a Smuggler, was brought to our Jayl by a Party of Foot Soldiers, being charged with ſeveral Miſdemeanours.

On Friday laſt the Regiments encamped on Lexden-Heath, were muſter'd by the Muſter-maſter General; and in a few Days there will be a General Review.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, Aug. 8. *N. S.* Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters, viz. On the 7th, Robert Green, for Newcaſtle; Richard Harman, for London, both from Riga; Samuel Thomlin, William Wood, from Narva for London; Robert Alleby, from Riga for Ditto; John Agnew, from Dantzick for Belfaſt; Anthony Bayly, from Petersburgh for London; John Clark, from Koningsburgh for Bergen: On the 8th, Richard Humphrey, for London, Robert Adams, for Air; both from Riga; Thomas Landifield from Stockholm, William Clark from Riga, both for London; John Reed, from Ditto for Biddeford; John Lewer from Stockholm, John Jefferam from Riga, both for London; William Burton, from Narva for Hull; William Fell, John Barrow, from Riga for Lancaſter; Mark Kidling, from Narva for Hull; Samuel Hazard, from Petersburgh for London; William Roſs, from Aberdeen for Bergen; John Simons, Robert Perry, John Perry, William Nicholls, from Narva; and John Joad, from Petersburgh, all five for London; Charles Kenny, from Riga for Montroſs; William Fowler, from Petersburgh for London; John Adams, from Dantzick for Belfaſt; John Codd, from Petersburgh for Dublin.

'Thoſe Maſters Outward-bound are ſailed from 'hence, the Wind at S. E.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Aug. 10. Wind S. W. Came in the Jane, Moore, the Mary-Ann, Mennell, and the John, Breſſe, from Sunderland; the Herring, Coverdale, and the Neighbour, Marſhall, from Newcaſtle for St. Vallery; the Union, Payne, from Milford for Lynn; and the Providence, Davidſon, from Tenby. Sailed the Thanett, Grainger, for Gottenburgh; and the John and Francis, Croomer, with Proviſions for the Fleet under Sir John Norris.

Deal, Aug. 10. Wind S. W. Yeſterday Afternoon his Majeſty's Ship the Lark ſailed for the River. The two Palatine Ships ſailed this Morning. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Dolphin.

Graveſend, Aug. 10. Paſs'd by the Delight, Bailey, and the Impreſs, Joad, both from Petersburgh; the Europa, Hunter, from Narva; the Baker, Davidſon, from Dantzick; the Three Brothers, Tripnell, and the Ann, Scott, both from Norway; the Willie, Staples, the St. Peter, Wahſo, and the Margaret, Myers, all three from Hamburgh; the Young Catherine, Hollis, from Rotterdam; the Duke, Carpenter, from Maryland; and the St. John Baptiſt, Lindſey, from Oporto.

Arrived

At Waterford, the Good Intent, Taylor, from London.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Aug. 18. *N. S.*

'Our Letters from Hanover adviſe, that on the 10th 'Inſtant a grand Council was held there, in which ſe- 'veral Reſolutions were taken in relation to the critical 'Situation of Affairs, which at preſent are kept very 'ſecret, but it is ſaid their Effects will ſufficiently ex- 'plain them before the End of this Month. Such as 'pretend to be in the Secrets of the Court affirm, that 'the Reaſon why his Britannick Majeſty's Troops were 'not ſooner brought into the Field, was, to facilitate 'the Peace between the Queen of Hungary and the 'King of Pruſſia, which has been entirely owing to his 'Majeſty's good Offices, for which he has receiv'd the 'moſt grateful Acknowledgments from both Parties. 'They entertain great Expectations of what Sir John 'Norris will perform with his Fleet in the Mediterra- 'nean, the rather becauſe it is already apparent that it 'has quite broken the Schemes of the Spaniſh Court, 'and rendred an intended Expedition impracticable. 'This however is ſaid to be but a Part of [illegible] 'Errand, it being publickly talk'd that [illegible] great 'Stroke will be quickly given to the Spaniards, which 'will either make them weary of the War, or at leaſt 'demonſtrate their Inability to continue it.

'They write from Francfort, that the moſt conſider-

able Princes of the Empire intend ſhortly to publiſh a Manifeſto, ſetting forth, Their deep Concern at the Report of a great Body of Foreign Troops being to march ſpeedily into the Heart of Germany; their perfect Knowledge of the Falſity of thoſe Pretences which have been made uſe of to colour ſo extraordinary a Proceeding, and their firm Reſolution to exert their utmoſt Force in defending the Freedom of Germany, and maintaining the Dignity of the Holy Roman Empire.—— The ſeizing of Paſſau by the Bavarian Troops is ſaid to have contributed conſiderably towards this Reſolution, as did likewiſe a Report, that ſome Intrigues of an extraordinary Nature had been diſcover'd in Bohemia. There are ſtrong Reaſons to believe that the Kings of Poland and Pruſſia will concur heartily in all the neceſſary Meaſures for the maintaining the Independency of the Germanick Body, and for preventing any Influence of a neighbouring Power on the appproaching Election, either by Force or Fraud: It is alſo reported, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will ſuddenly return to Berlin, and that a conſiderable Body of Saxon Troops will enter into the Service of the Queen of Hungary, the better to enable her to form Three ſeveral Armies for preſerving the Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria from the Attacks of all Pretenders.

'Advices from Madrid aſſure us, that things wear in that Court a very melancholy Aſpect. The King ſeems to be more thoughtful than uſual, the Queen has been much indiſpoſed, which they ſay has abated her Spirits, and left her little of that Sprightlineſs for which ſhe was remarkable. It is given out, that the Miniſtry are in pain for an Advice-boat which was expected from America; others ſay, that this is only a Pretence, and that their Uneaſineſs ariſes from the Diſpatches they have received. The News of the raiſing the Siege of Cartagena was the leſs welcome, becauſe with it there came Advice of great Diſturbances in Peru and Chili, where the Natives ſhew a ſtrong Inclination to revolt. It is alſo ſaid, that the Viceroy of Peru having caus'd the Sea-ports throughout all the Audiences under his Juriſdiction to be viſited, had found their Fortifications and Garriſons in a miſerable Condition, notwithſtanding the immenſe Sums, which within theſe few Years have been iſſued for Repairs. To balance in ſome meaſure this ill News, it is affirm'd, that the Fleet at Cadiz is in good Condition, and will ſpeedily put to Sea, if the Admirals Norris and Haddock do not lye too near that Port. There is a Rumour, that a new Miniſter will be ſent to the Court of Turin, charged with extraordinary Propoſitions; but moſt People think this is only rais'd to hinder too much Notice being taken of the Coldneſs which reigns at preſent between theſe Courts.'

The French Letters bring the following remarkable Story of the abſurd Folly of a Prieſt at Vallogne in Lower Normandy: A Gentleman's Servant dying there whoſe Corpſe was carry'd to be buried in the Pariſh-Church, the Parſon would not ſuffer it to be carry'd in at the Great Door but thro' a little one, under pretence that none but Perſons of the higheſt Rank ought to be admitted thro' the great Door. Upon this all the menial Servants in the Town join'd and enter'd an Action againſt the Parſon, who loſing his Cauſe in the Court at Vallogne, appeal'd to the Parliament of Rohan, ſtill inſiſting upon it that a Diſtinction ought to be made between the Dead: But the Parliament of Rohan determined, that the Corpſe of the Servant ought to be admitted in at the great Door as well as others, and obliged the Parſon to pay the Coſts of Suit, with a Prohibition to make no more ſuch Diſtinctions.

'Twas ſaid that his Excellency Mr. Finch, the Britiſh Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Petersbourg, having diſcharged all his Commiſſions at that Court, obtain'd Leave of the King to return to Hanover, and was to be ſucceeded there by Mr. Wych, his Majeſty's late Miniſter at Hambourg; but perhaps the Declaration of War by Sweden may occaſion Mr. Finch's longer Stay at the Ruſſian Court.

Their moſt Serene Highneſſes Prince William of Heſſe Caſſel and his Brother Prince George are expected every day at Hanover, to aſſiſt in the important Conferences that are ſpeedily to be ſet on foot.

By the Liſts taken at Breſlau of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Priſoners in order for their Exchange it appears, that of the Auſtrians there are 2384, and of the Pruſſians but 1439; ſo that the latter have taken 945 Priſoners more than the former.

Letters of the 31ſt ult. from Hambourg ſay, they had receiv'd no Letters from Sweden for two Poſts, whence 'twas inferred ſome very important Affair was in Agitation; but that they heard from Stockholm by a Ship arriv'd at Lubeck, that the Ruſſian Miniſter M. de Beſuchef was ſet out from thence.

Sailors are ſending from all the Ports of Provence to Toulon, for manning the Men of War which are fitting out in that Port to the Number of 13 or 14.

Some Letters from Germany ſay the Bavarians have taken Poſſeſſion of the Imperial City of Ulm.

The French have deſired Leave of the Dutch to ſend Proviſions up the Maeſe, for forming their Magazines where it ſhall be neceſſary.

'Tis obſerv'd, that the good Underſtanding betwixt the Courts of Saxony and Hanover increaſes every day.

The Hannah, Evers, ſailed from London the 23d of May, and arrived at Boſton in New-England the 1ſt of July.

On Monday laſt died at Binfield on Windſor-Foreſt, Hezekiah King, Eſq; formerly Governor of Anjengo for the Eaſt-India Company, and ſince one of their China Super-Cargoes. It's remarkable, that his Wife died but laſt Saturday, both after a few Days Illneſs of a Fever. The Bulk of his Eſtate, which was conſiderable, comes to his Brothers, Mr. Richard King, of this City Lisbon Merchant, and Capt. Gerrard King, Commander of the Ship Queen of Portugal, in the Lisbon Trade.

Mr. Peter Bruchell, Attorney at Law, late of Staples Inn, is appointed Wax-Chandler to his Majeſty.

Mr. Iſaac Borrett is appointed Purveyor of Wax-Lights to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the room of his late Father-in-Law Mr. John Pigou, deceaſed.

Laſt Saturday died at Leatherhead in Surrey Major Langley, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army, and who was deſperately wounded at the Battle at Malplaquet.

Sunday laſt died at Hackney Mrs. Beard, Wife to Mr. Beard an eminent Woollen-Draper in Caſtle-Alley in Cornhill.

Dr. Frewin the Phyſician lies at the Point of Death, at his Houſe at Oxford.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Lieutenant Henry Dives to be Commander of the Rupert's Prize.

They likewiſe appointed Capt. Hardy, Son of Sir Charles Hardy, to be Captain of the Rye, of 40 Guns, in the room of Capt. Luſhington, who has reſign'd on account of his ill State of Health.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 06	11 40

Bank Stock 141 1-half to 1-4th. India 157 1-4th to 157. South Sea 101 7-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-half to 3-8ths. New ditto 110 1-half to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1 half. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 11 s. to 9 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 31 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

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A Few Drops of it momentarily drive off the moſt excruciating Pains in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and certainly prevent their Return. It infallibly cures that Diſtemper in an extraordinary Manner, inſtantly removes all Uneaſineſs or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers in the Urinary Paſſages, relaxes the Ureters, ſo that ſmall Stones together with Gravel, and all mucous ſlimy obſtructing Matter may paſs freely from the Kidneys, to be voided vifibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanſes the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, and prevents the Stone in thoſe who are troubled with Gravel only; aſſuredly diſſolves all large Stones, paſſes and diſſolved; and likewiſe brings all the Urinary Parts and Paſſages to their due Tone and Vigour, ſo as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miſerable Effects of that torturing Diſeaſe.

It is the ſafeſt Medicine in the World, and not diſagreeable to take; the very firſt Doſe of it abſolutely cures the moſt dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel, in a Moment, giving ſuch wonderful Relief and perfect Eaſe, as is very ſurprizing; and this great Numbers of Perſons of Quality have experienced, to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop, at the Sun and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Theſe are to Certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for Internal Uſe, which have been ſold with ſo much Succeſs for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years laſt paſt, for the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, OR BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories, where they have been ſold by the Author, ſo long, and are now ſold only at Mr. Sadler's Toyſhop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Bell-Alley in the Poultry, at 5 s. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

Theſe two Remedies need no other Recommendation than themſelves will manifeſt in two or three Days uſing, by their admirable and even aſtoniſhing Succeſs, gained the Reputation they ſo juſtly deſerve, both in City and Country after wearing Truſſes for many Years to no Purpoſe.

For by the Bleſſing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for the Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Perſon: One Parcel is generally ſufficient for a compleat Cure eſpecially on a young Perſon.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occaſioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all ſuch unhappy People may be deliver'd from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Truſſes.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Perſons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old to grown Perſons of 60 Years or upwards; but that they are naturally averſe to let it be known, that they labour under ſuch an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can ſatisfy any Inquirer of the Validity of what is here ſaid, tho' he has had ſuch large Knowledge, by reaſon of the ſhort Time he has ſold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are had for good Reaſons, removed.

No Letters received except Poſt paid.

IN Two former Papers, occaſioned by the *Craftſman* of *July* 25, 1741. I have ſhewn, that the aſſerting a different Degree of Authority, Right or Intereſt in ſome Members of the *Houſe of Commons* from others, is a dangerous and deſtructive Doctrine; that it is clearly maintain'd in that *Craftſ-*

and that we have ſuffered more than once from ſices of pretended Patriots, grounded on the ecious and plauſible Pretence. If any Man I have treated this Matter too warmly, let him on that Increaſe of Claims made by thoſe who Parliament from 1642 to 1648. and he will alter nion. Let him but reflect on the *Exciſe* and *Three* e. *Schemes*, and the Meaſures thought juſtifiable in to them; and let him compare theſe in their ances with the Scheme for altering our Conſtiafter which let him accuſe me of intemperate he can. In the mean time I will purſue my own and ſhew what I propoſed to ſhew; *viz.* That t Alteration as they ſeem to recommend is imible; and, *2dly*, That nothing they have offer'd to incline us to wiſh it might be carried into Pra-Or, in other Words, ought to influence us to our Old Conſtitution, or to deliver it up into the of Patriots in order to have it new-minted.

s a Saying of the great Lord *Burleigh*'s, and like Skrings, a very wiſe one, that he did not know a Parliament might not do; but we may ſafely was when he ſaid this, he took it for granted any Queſtion would ariſe, whether Parliaments deſtroy themſelves, or defeat the Subjects of the of *England* of their Birth-Rights, without Cauſe e pretended. We are told by Mr. *Lambard*, that oroughs ſent Members to Parliament before the ed. This alſo is affirmed in the old *Modus tenendi*, intained as a Point indiſputable by the learned *bert Atkins*. One would therefore be willing to k that ſo ancient a Claim ſhould have ſome Reſpect to it, and that the bare Suggeſtion of ſome Landed amongſt us, who perhaps have been lately choſen ts of the Shire, and have not had their Commands ſtly obey'd as formerly in Boroughs, ſhould ſhake danger its being taken away. In all other Caſes, ription adds ſtrongly to a Title; in this therefore uld be hard, if the Boroughs of *England* ſhould run k of loſing their moſt valuable Privilege, merely e they have enjoy'd it Time out of Mind.

t the *Revolution*, when many Points of great Imnce to our Government were ſettled, one was, that ſhould be free, of Boroughs as well as Counties; all the Attempts made in the former Reigns to preve that Freedom were declared illegal. If at that any Man had pretended to ſay that the Boroughs too large a Share in the Legiſlature, and that the ber of Members they ſent to Parliament ought to been leſſened; I dare ſay ſuch a Motion would been very ill received, and the People of *England* ld ſcarce have eſteem'd them Patriots who made it. ſuch a Motion would moſt certainly have been bettimed then than now, when our Government is or to be ſettled; when we ought to be providing for ing on glorioufly the War Abroad, and for giving poſſible Eaſe and Satisfaction to the People at Home, not a new-modelling the Conſtitution, as if we were juſt ſeated in the Iſland, or ſome great Change had pened in the whole Nation's Property.

Beſides, when the *Union* was made with *Scotland*, the ghts of the Boroughs were ſtated on the ſame Foot thoſe of Counties. If there were no Jealouſies then ch hinder'd ſuch a Proceeding, why ſhould there be anted now; or how can any Alteration be made in Proportion of Members returned, conſiſtent with Fundamental Law, and without once again untwiſting our Conſtitution? Have theſe Gentlemen conſulted r Friends in *North Britain*? Have they any Authoy to ſay, that in caſe ſuch a material Alteration could effected, they would be contented with their preſent re? Or is there ſomething elſe in the Wind? Are to imagine that this is among the Number of the rge Things that were hinted at the late Election? that as it will, ſince our Boroughs have ſtood the ock of the *Norman Conqueſt*, ſince their ſending their cient Quota of Members was thought no Grievance at *Revolution*, ſince their Rights were never queſtioned in any of the Conferences preceding the *Union*, I conceive they are in no danger of being diſfranchiſed by our preſent Patriots, whatever kind Intentions of that Sort they may have in their Minds.

But it may be ſaid, that nothing I have hitherto alledged affects the Reaſon of the Thing. If what has been offered by the *Craftſman* be true, then, may ſome Folks ſay, your Arguments are of little Weight; to which, however, I cannot agree. Our Conſtitution is, and ought to be, a ſettled Thing, and not to vary on every little Inconvenience, either real or ſurmiſed. Tho' it be juſt that Power ſhould follow Property, yet as Property is a variable Thing, attempting to purſue this Maxim by making continual Changes in our Frame of Government, might, in its Conſequences, endanger all our Properties, more than any Thing I know. Add to this, that if ſuch a Change could ever be made, it muſt be done either by the Aſſent of the Majority of the Burgeſſes, or without it. If with it, then you admit their Right; if without it, the Legality of ſuch an Act might be queſtioned. But to quit Points of this Nature, which I heartily wiſh had never been meddled with, I proceed now to the laſt Thing I promiſed; and that is, to ſhew that theſe Suggeſtions are not founded in Truth; but, on the contrary, are very unjuſt and unreaſonable.

In the firſt Place I muſt obſerve, that theſe People have made a Diſtinction in Counties; and how does this Diſtinction riſe? Why, truly, ſome Counties are wealthier than others. But pray, may we not enquire how this comes to paſs? Why then, truly, the Matter will come out, that Counties differ from each other according to their Situation, and the Number of great Towns that are in them. This being ſo, I would be glad to know why, ſince the Riches of a County is owing to its having many Trading Towns, it ſhould be thought a Hardſhip that theſe Trading Towns ſhould be repreſented in Parliament. It is in vain to talk of the *Corniſh* and *Wiltſhire* Boroughs being decay'd, for this makes againſt their Argument; ſince it ſhews, that according to the Principles of our Government, they ought to be reſtor'd and encourag'd. They perplex the Queſtion frequently by ſtating it unfairly, whereas I ſet it in its true Light. When we depended more on Land and leſs on Trade, when a Part only of our People were free, and the reſt were Vaſſals, Villains, or Slaves, was the Nation in a better Condition than it is now? No Man will ſay that. Well then, if we were drawn out of this Condition by erecting Free Boroughs, encouraging Trade, and granting large Privileges to the Sea Ports, Will any Man ſay, that in order to increaſe the general Property of the Nation, we ſhould now act counter to the Policy of our Forefathers, and diſcourage Boroughs and Ports? What is it, pray, that has raiſed *Middleſex* to the firſt Place in the firſt Claſs of Counties, is it not the great Towns that are in that County? What is it that diſtinguiſhes *Yorkſhire* at preſent, from what it was heretofore, is it not the different Condition its Towns are in, by the Encreaſe of Trade and Manufactures? One would think the Inference from hence ought to be, the encouraging and encreaſing Boroughs; not threatening them, or even murmuring at their Privileges. I know it is ſaid, that the Knights of Shires repreſent the Gentry and Landed Intereſt of *Great Britain*; by which if they mean that they ought to have Precedency and Reſpect before Citizens and Burgeſſes, then there is no Controverſy about it; but if they mean any Thing more, an Anſwer will be given to it in the next Paragraph.

It has been already ſhewn, that the Value of the Landed depends much upon the Monied Intereſt; and it is notorious, that the different Values of Land are wholly owing to their Situation, in reſpect to Cities and Market-towns; for where Trading is dead, there Lands are of leſs Value, for a very plain Reaſon, becauſe their Products come to fewer Markets. To prevent however any Apprehenſions in the landed Gentry of *England* from the neceſſary Encouragements given to Trade, it is now ſettled by Law, that no Perſon ſhall have a Right to be elected a Knight of a Shire unleſs he has ſix hundred Pounds a Year, or a Burgeſs, unleſs he has three hundred, in Land. Is not this a very conſiderable Strengthening to the Landed Intereſt? does it not contribute to raiſe the Price of Land? and does it not put this great Difference between Landed and Monied Men, that the former may, and the latter cannot have Seats in Parliament? Was not this a very great Conceſſion in the Boroughs? and is it not a bad Return to them, for ſubmitting to elect none but landed Men, to inſinuate, that even with this Proviſo, they ought not to be entruſted with Elections at all, or at leaſt, not truſted with ſo many as they were before it?

It remains that I ſhould ſay ſomething as to the Corruption charged on Boroughs. This in the Paper I ſpeak of is a very general Charge, and reflects more on the Patriots than on any other People, ſince in the late Elections they both boaſted of and exerted their Influence in a groſſer Manner than ever any Court did, eſpecially where Families had any Intereſt in Boroughs, for there it was exerciſed without Meaſure and beyond Example; and then the Boroughs were cried up for Inſtances of Virtue and Probity, even in ſo baſe an Age, when perhaps there was not an independent Vote in the Place, which muſt be allowed to be a heavy Grievance but a Grievance that I dare ſay we ſhall never be obliged to them for its being removed. But the beſt thing of all is Biſhop *Burnet*'s Teſtimony. He, in the Heat of his Zeal, call'd the Boroughs the rotten Part of our Conſtitution, becauſe in the Parliament of 1702, they choſe diſcontented Whigs or high Tories, Men diſaffected to the Court and Miniſtry with whom the Biſhop concurred. Now the Boroughs ſeem to have changed their Minds, the diſcontented Whigs and Tories deſire Execution may be awarded on the Prelate's Judgment, tho' that Judgment was not more againſt the Boroughs than themſelves. The Truth is, this very Paſſage in *Burnet* is as favourable as can be to the Cauſe I maintained; for if the Biſhop thought them the rotten Part of our Conſtitution for their Averſion to the Court, and the preſent Patriots are for cuttting them off for their Inclination to the Court, then it is plain that theſe People take Corruption in two Senſes, and that what they would aſcribe to Influence in the Boroughs is owing to the Influence of their Paſſions on themſelves. So that after all this Noiſe, the Biſhop's Sentence will in this Caſe prove nothing, or nothing to their Purpoſe. So much of Corruption in general, more of it in particular when Petitions and Proofs ſhall make the Caſes wherein it is ſuſpected more clear.

On the Whole it may be ſafely affirm'd, that as the Peace and Proſperity of this Nation depends ſtrongly on the Union between the Landed and the Monied Intereſt, there cannot be any thing more oppoſite to the Publick Good, than the inſinuating or promoting Opinions tending to the Diviſion of theſe Intereſts, and to the leſſening the Eſteem of the Conſtitution in the Minds of the People. Regularly and according to the Laws, we owe not only Obedience but the higheſt Reſpect to Parliaments, neither of which ſeem to be much regarded in theſe deciſive Liſts. This however ſeems to be a natural Conſequence of a late Doctrine ſtrongly inſiſted on by ſome Patriots, tho' diſliked by others, a Conſequence however which will not recommend that Doctrine to any Man of a cool Head and honeſt Heart, who will find it hard to underſtand *by what Rule we previouſly judge for thoſe whom we expreſsly elect to Parliament that they may there judge for us.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6. Tueſday laſt five Eaſt India Ships, viz. the Prince of Wales, Capt. Pelly, from Bengal; the Princeſs Amelia, Capt. Martin, and the Wincheſter, Capt. Pinnell, both from China; the Haeſingfield, Capt. Houghton, and the Warwick, Capt. Shuter, both from Bombay, arrived in the Frith, and anchored above Leith. They had Orders at St. Helena to make the Courſe home round the North of Scotland, as it was expected the War with France would have been declared before they could have reach'd the Britiſh Channel. They were in want of Proviſions when they came in. The Princeſs Amelia has loſt but one Man, tho' ſhe has been out 18 Months. Mr. Horn, late Governor of Bombay, and his Family came home Paſſengers, with ſome Gentlewomen, &c. Some of the Crews, with whom we have converſed, blame the Dutch on account of the late Maſſacre at Batavia, in which near 50,000 Natives were cut off.

'Tis adviſed, that the Hardſhips put upon the Natives at Goa and other Portugueſe Settlements, have in like manner induced them to revolt, ſo as that a general Inſurrection was apprehended.

Alſo arrived at Leith the Mary of Glaſgow, Crawford, from Virginia with Tobacco. She ſails for London.

A Letter from Cork ſays, that on Tueſday was Se'nnight both Battalions of the Royal Regiment of Scots, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier St. Clare, marched from

from Carrickfergus and other Garrisons, in order to embark at Cork for the American Expedition.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 3. Last Week ended the Races here There was excellent Diversion; the Twelve stone Plate for 50l. was won by a Hunter belonging to Mr. James Jacques of Leeds in Yorkshire, being the third Plate of that Value he has won this Season.

Colchester, Aug. 7. On Tuesday a Horse belonging to the Lord Portmore and a Mare belonging to Carteret Leathes, Esq; started for his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas at Ipswich; which was won by the former.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Aug. 1. Sailed the Renfrew, Campbell, for Virginia; the Marion, Maccun, for Boston; the Paisley, Houston, for Ireland and Boston; the Happy Union, Potter, for Lisbon; and the Mary, Bain, for Hull and Gottenburgh.

Liverpool, Aug. 9. Arrived the Nevis Merchant, ———, from Cape Fare; the Batchelor, Gardner, from Tortola; the Adlington, Clayton, from St. Christophers; the Ellis and Ann, Loxam, and the Endeavour, Morthland, both from Virginia. 'Came out 'with the Fleet, the Carolina, Read, and the Brere-'ton, Cannon, both from Barbados.

Plymouth, Aug. 9. Came in the Lymmington, Scott, from London; the Success, Hooper, from Bridgwater. Sailed his Majesty's Ships Success, and Deptford's Prize; and the Expedition, Bruce, from Africa for London.

Weymouth, Aug. 10. His Majesty's Ships Royal George, Marlborough, an Hospital-ship, and several Transport ships, are in Portland Road, with Water for Sir John Norris's Squadron; as also the Ann and Betty, Hitch, from London for Falmouth. Wind S. W.

Pool, Aug. 10. Sailed the Two Brothers, Knight, for Newfoundland. Came in the Elizabeth, Mills, and the Thomas and Ann, Buthman, from Newcastle. Wind W.

Cowes, Aug. 10. Came in the Carton, Cork, from Guernsey; and the Catherine, Perry, from London for Lisbon. Sailed the Greyhound, Shea, from Carolina for Amsterdam.

Southampton, Aug. 10. Yesterday arrived the Oak, Consitt, from Newcastle. 'The Master whereof reports, 'that on Friday last about six o'Clock in the Morning 'he then being off the Isle of Wight, Dunose bearing 'W. N. W. Distance five Leagues, he observed a Sail, 'and soon found that she gave him Chase, and came up 'with him very fast, even within an English Mile of 'him; which obliged the said Master to run his Ship 'close under Selsey Bill, and come to an Anchor, the 'Night coming on, hoping thereby to escape with his 'Boat and People to the Shore, the said Sail appearing 'to be a Lugg-sail Boat, and in all Likelihood a Spanish 'Privateer; but by good Luck a Tender was then going 'out of the Sea for Spithead, who observing the Actions 'of the said Vessel shortened Sail, in order to protect 'him from the said Boat's Insults; who as soon as the 'Tender shorten'd Sail, had the Impudence to shorten 'Sail also: But the Tide favouring him the said Master, 'he weigh'd Anchor and came for Spithead, and saw no 'more of the said Boat.' Sailed the Industry, Forster, for Guernsey.

Portsmouth, Aug. 11. Since my last came in the Mary, Richards, from Amsterdam; his Majesty's Ship the Dartmouth, Capt. West, from the Downs; and an E. Indiaman outward-bound, yet unknown.

Deal, Aug 11. Wind N. W. Came down and sail'd thro', the Two Brothers, Beach, and the Robert, Dent, both for Carolina; the Golden Eagle, Hinton, for Newfoundland; the St. George, Hart, for Lisbon. Arrived the Expedition, Pipon, from Maryland. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, with the Phenix, Ancell, for Gibraltar.

Gravesend, Aug 11. Pass'd by the Priscilla, Carter, and the Hothersfhall, Clark, from Barbados; the Lucy, Coffen, from New England; the Industry, Dunkin, the Bond, Finch, and the Cambridge, Gardner, from Maryland; the Tiger, Dyke, from St. Kitt's; the Prince of Orange, Gleed, from Carolina; the Elizabeth, Symmonds, from Oporto; the Hopewell, Fowler, from Ladoe; the Middleburgh Packet, Moody, from Middleburgh; the Mary, Tumeson, from Guernsey.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Lisbon, the Don Francisco, Salter, from London.

At Cadiz, the North Star, Pellier, from Ostend.

At St. Kitt's, the Three Friends, Ellery, from Carolina.

At Alderney, the Sproughton, Rouning, from the Baltick.

At Leith (Aug. 5) the Mary, Crawford, from Virginia.

At Leostoff, the Prince of Orange, Harris, from Virginia.

LONDON, August 13.

This Day their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia, Carolina and Louisa are to set out for Moulsham-hall in Essex, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwalter Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Yesterday upwards of twenty Sergeants and Corporals belonging to the Three Regiments of Foot-guards were sent to different Parts of the Kingdom to raise Recruits.

On Tuesday Night last Margaret Prest, Servant to Mr. Woolley at the Ship in Buckingham-court, was attack'd in her Return from Tottenham court Fair by two Foot-pads, who robb'd her of her Hat, a Silver Snuff box, and 7 s. 6 d. in Money.

The Soldiers belonging to the Foot-guards who lately robb'd Mr. Slack in Scotland-yard of 17 Fowls are sentenced by the Court Marshal to be punish'd with a thousand Lashes each, and afterwards to be drumm'd out of the Regiment with Halters about their Necks.

Yesterday Paule Grove, Philip Conroy, and James Eading, were committed to Bridewell by Mr. Justice Jones, for hawking unstampt News-papers without a Licence contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London-Bridge		00 00	00 22

Bank Stock 141. India 155. South Sea 101 1-4th to 101. Old Annuity 112 1 4th to 112. New ditto 110 1-4th to 110. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 7 s. to 4 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. English Copper 3l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Admiralty Office, August 11, 1741.

HIS *Majesty's Ship the* Kennington, *at Portsmouth, being under sailing Orders, and her Company being forthwith to be paid their Wages to the 31st of December last, It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that such of the Seamen belonging to the said Ship as are absent from her do immediately repair to their Duty on board; or otherwise, they will not only lose the above-mentioned Payment, but will also forfeit all their Wages due in that Ship, and be taken up and try'd as Deserters.* Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty-Office, August 11, 1741.

THE *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty-Officers and Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Ships the Lark, Anglesea, Advice, Flamborough, Southsea Castle, and Lowestoffe, to be turned over into the following Ships at the Nore; viz. Those belonging to the Lark and Anglesea, into the Sandwich; those belonging to the Advice and Flamborough, into the Neptune; and those belonging to the Southsea-Castle and Lowestoffe, into the Barfleur; Their Lordships do hereby direct, That the Seamen belonging to the above mentioned Ships who are now on Shore, do repair on board the Ships they are ordered to be turned into, on or before the 15th of this Month; where they will be forthwith paid the Wages due to them for the Ships they are turned over from, and also Two Months Wages Advance for the Ships they are turned into. But if any of them fail to repair on board by the Time ordered, they will not only forfeit their Wages, but will be taken up and tried for Desertion. If any of the said Seamen will apply to the Regulating Captains at their Office in Mark Lane, they will take Care to send them down in Tenders to their Ships at the Nore.* Thomas Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Cashiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complection, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legros, *Secretary.*

NOtice is hereby given to all P
Indebted to the Estate of GEORGE COM
late of Gracechurch street, a Bankrupt, to pay
respective Debts unto Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Little
fields Weaver, or to Mr. Thomas Stone of Long-A
signees, or they will be sued without any further Notice

To be Sold, or Lett,

THE Remainder of a Lease of
the best accustomed Taverns in London, late
Charles Cabuac's, deceased, in Spread-Eagle Court,
near the Royal Exchange, together with all his Pate
hold-goods, &c.

Also all his Stock of Wines, consisting of
A large Quantity of Clarets, Hermitage, Burgundy
paigne, Fontigniac, Pregniac, Red Port, Cogn
Brandy; being of the First Growths, and imported by
In order that the above-mention'd Wines may have
Sale, they will be sold under Prime-cost; and those
Five Dozen or upwards of a Sort, shall have an Abate
portionable to the Quantity.

No less than a Dozen Bottles will be sold under
Prices. All Orders from the Country will be punctu
cuted, and the Wines will be sent to all Parts of th
Porterage free. In the mean time the Widow carries
Business as usual.

N.B. It will not be required of the Person who
House to buy the Wines, except it be agreeable.

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And will be Published with all convenient S

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